

CIRCULATION
WEEK ENDING JULY 22nd, 1922
11,746

THE COAL CONTROL.

The disposition of certain of the Pennsylvania operators to balk at the priority arrangement for the handling of coal as made by Secretary Hoover is not likely to get much sympathy. It hasn't appeared as yet that the operators have entirely clean slate in connection with the coal business, and it is to be recognized that there is no excuse why there may be such an inclination on the part of the government in its endeavor to get fuel for the public and the miners free from price gouging, when it is as a matter of fact one of the commodities which should be selling much lower.

When the understanding was reached between Secretary Hoover and the operators that sales would be restricted to certain prices it was for this very purpose. It was in a way a test of what might be expected. It was, however, simply an agreement which carried no penalty. It was thus easy for certain men to fail to stand by their word, and that is what some of them did. They were not willing to overlook the chance that presented itself for getting big fat prices for their coal.

That test, however, made it clear to Secretary Hoover that different methods must be used and that those disposed to profiteer must be curbed. This is what is to be done by the coal board of which Secretary Hoover is the head. If the operators are willing to conform to the rules which are under those circumstances were certainly generous to the operator they will be permitted to get on, but when it is shown that they are not abiding by the requirements they will find that they get no coal to transport their coal in and under those circumstances they can sell no coal. It is a case of being good or getting spanked.

A RIDICULOUS CLAIM.

Strange as it may seem there are even members of the United States House of Representatives who seem to delight in putting forth not only improbable but baseless stories for the purpose of accumulating strength for their cause. The latest comes from Senator McCumber who in connection with the United States tariff bill under construction made the claim that it was not the wool schedule of the Payne-Aldrich tariff but the refusal of the Republicans to approve free wool pulp and newspaper as desired by the American Newspaper Publishers association that caused the defeat of the republicans and President Taft in 1912. This was his claim, was what was threatened if the tariff was put on pulp and paper and that it was refuted.

Whatever may have been said by someone representing the association in the efforts to have pulp and paper go on the free list more than ten years ago, it has taken a long time to give it publicity, and it gives greater power to the newspapers that are entitled to it. Perhaps Senator McCumber believes what he said, but he must have known that the newspapers were not a unit for the democratic candidates in the congressional election of 1910, that they did not change their political complexion or efforts because of the action on pulp and paper and that the defeat of President Taft for reelection was due to the split in the republican party.

MAKE THE TEST ABROAD.

Study and experience come in connection with an understanding of the conditions surrounding any problem, so it is proper that Secretary of Labor Davis should come to the conclusion that while benefits have been obtained from the restrictive immigration law there are still opportunities for improvement. Immigration is one of the things that come under the direction of his department and there will be no surprise as his statement when he says, "After more than a year of administration of the three per cent law I have reached the conclusion that the law is not a physical and moral examinations should be held where the immigrants embark. The restrictions have been of benefit, but types which do not fulfill our requirements or are inimical to our best interests are not barred."

This is in keeping with efforts which have been made for a considerable time. It has been recognized that not only were there unnecessary burdens placed upon the immigration stations in this country but there was an injustice being done to those who give up everything and leave their homes and families to come to this country at considerable expense only to find that their trip has been in vain and that they must go back. Thus for the

benefit to a large extent of the would-be immigrants the inspecting should be done abroad, while for the good of this country it has long been evident that there are those who are not fit to be admitted. It is to be hoped that the applicants at points where they are better known and by the application of the examinations that the secretary refers to ought to be had.

THE MAN WHO TALKS.

The forester of the Society for the Protection of New Hampshire Forests in a recent magazine article has shown very interestingly how the migrations of the timber market of the United States have generally followed the line of the migrations of the people. In the early days, when pine was cheap and plentiful, the center of this industry was Portland, Me. In this country timber has always been a frontier product. The first jump the market made was to Buffalo, N. Y., which corresponded with the first migration from New England westward. When pine began to grow scarce and Pennsylvania hemlock was discovered the market moved again, this time to Wisconsin, Minnesota, and finally to Portland, Ore. The one thing remarkable about this analogy is that the opportunity to get lumber has always followed the opportunity to get food, the two great necessities of pioneer life. In some way the greatest needs of man are met.

I wonder why some professional author does not write on the significance of silence. Thoroughly worked out, what a book it would make! Silence between friends is understood; between those who are only slightly acquainted it is not. If a good housewife who has a great community reputation for making squash pies gives a place to her intimate friend and if the latter does not have over the table anything about her appreciation is taken for granted. But if a comparative stranger should fall to make known her delight, the squash pie business between them would be at an end. If there is a misunderstanding over words it can be rectified when one explains the meaning he intended his words to convey. But when silence is understood it cannot be rectified because there is nothing to explain. How much can be said when nothing has been spoken, and these unspoken things cannot be proven. Every human passion can be expressed by silence and yet have no less an effect.

To the inquisitive mind there is always interest in a new prospect. And herein consists the fascination connected with traveling. It is the eternal newness of the scenes that are being presented to the vision of the traveler. The present time the ocean liners are carrying capacity crowds across the Atlantic, notwithstanding the highway robbery to which the tourist is subjected at the ports of France and Germany. But one need not take an ocean voyage in order to get the new prospect. It can be found in your own country, your own state, and possibly in your own city. I take decided objection to the old saying that "when you've seen one place in a lifetime you've seen all." Or that "two places in a given section are as much alike as two peas in a pod."

WORKING FOR GREATER SAFETY.

Much has been said in behalf of safety and special weeks have been devoted to keeping it before the public. It cannot be said that it hasn't accomplished much. It has made many people who failed to absorb some lesson from it or been brought to give more thought to protection of self and others because of it. Nevertheless the effects of failure to observe safety precautions continue to increase, and in view of the need of turning the tide in the other direction there isn't a community in the country that cannot fall to be interested in the effort which is to be put forth by the Safety Institute of America through a campaign to be conducted in New York city for the lessening of the number of accidents.

Because he is a man who does things added interest will be attached to the cause Judge Elbert H. Gary has consented to be chairman of the campaign which he will start off with a Safety week and in which he will have the aid of 87 assistants. It is a campaign in which the efforts are not going to be limited to the city of New York. The aim is to reduce the accidents and being so well organized, as is indicated, it is going to be possible to tell whether desired results can be obtained. If this campaign of education accomplishes what is sought in the metropolitan for a week it can be done at all times. That is what is needed not only in New York but most everywhere else.

EDITORIAL NOTES.

Of course you are listening so as to hear the first katydid and note the date?

"Hoover gets to work to distribute coal," and Hoover usually gets results.

The man on the corner says: It takes a long time to get a common sense to get a chance.

Even some millionaires get to the point where they haven't enough dollars or dimes to make ends meet.

If those submarine chasers were only bootleg chasers the government would have no reason for selling them at any price.

If it wasn't for birthdays, holidays and vacations the postman might have a chance to get lonesome for picture post cards.

The uplifting influence of the sun will be welcomed by those whose corner has been laid low by the recent rain and wind storms.

A ring for divorced people has been devised and will be sold by the courts many of them could be worn.

Teeth for the blue sky law are to be urged in Wisconsin. It's a good idea, and provision should be made for both upper and lower sets.

Strikes are said to be depressing trade, and yet only a few months ago loud calls were being made for the relief of unemployment.

The governor of Indiana who proposes to take over and operate the coal mines isn't working for the interests of anyone but the public.

It may make a difference what the methods are of collecting claims from Germany, but the important thing is to make sure to get the money.

Much has been said about republicans in certain states selecting other than expected candidates, but Texas shows that it is also being done by the democrats.

Two million tons of coal monthly, if necessary, from British mines means that we are not entirely under the control of John L. Lewis when it comes to black diamonds for fuel.

When the president insists that the only organization through which the government can and will deal with the railroad situation is the railroad labor board he stands right where he should. To do otherwise would be to turn down his own agent.

NORWICH BULLETIN, SATURDAY, JULY 29, 1922

BRITISH COAL AND OUR OWN SUPPLY.

A continued cessation of coal production would not be extremely disastrous to the United States, as the English mines are operating a supply of coal easily be found elsewhere. Turning to England for a supply of coal would not be any considerable hardship upon the industries along the Atlantic coast, although it might result in higher prices to industries which are situated at interior points, writes V. G. Iden, in New York Journal of Commerce. The bituminous coal fields of the United States are found generally in the Appalachian range. From that territory it is shipped to the industries of the East and over the lakes to the industries of the west. The western coast is dependent chiefly upon Alaska for coal. The islands of the Pacific and the British Isles, if any of the commodity. There, generally speaking the territory which is now supplied with coal from the Atlantic coast is the only territory easily be supplied with coal from England. The only difficulty encountered is the extra charge for hauling.

English coal exports to the United States in 1921 totaled 2,459,242 tons, or approximately 900,000 tons a month. English exports during the first five months of 1922 have totaled 4,020,325; February, 4,014,324; March, 5,201,235; April, 4,099,578; May, 5,057,230.

From these figures it is apparent that the English exports are about double what they were last year. This is undoubtedly true, but it is not so true as it seems. There has been buying more coal of England, and England has, furthermore, been called upon to supply largely the foreign market. The substitution of English coal in these latter instances has made it possible to conserve our own supplies.

But aside from this, according to authorities who have only recently returned from England, the British mines could ship the United States several million tons of coal without any undue strain being exercised. The prime reason English coal has not been imported prior to this is due to the speculative nature of our own market. So long as there is no dire necessity for foreign coal, the American dealer could easily "break" any would-be importer. The disorganization of our own industry is therefore more of a hindrance than the present condition of our coal market and the economic factors warrant.

Coal for Domestic Uses.—Contrary to popular conception, the production of bituminous coals in the United States are not lower than in previous years. While it is generally accepted that the production of bituminous coal has been curtailed rapidly and while the curtailment brought about by the strike is only too evident, there has been a curtailment of coal exports to the United States sufficient to offset any curtailment of production in this country. In other words, the production of bituminous coal in this country has not been curtailed nearly so much as has been the tonnage of the coal we have exported this year to date. Therefore, it is but reasonable to figure that the bituminous coal available for domestic consumption in this country this year been greater than in previous years.

According to the official figures provided by the geological survey, the "prisoner of Chillon," the production of bituminous coal in the United States is not lower than in previous years.

Industries of the country and to produce widespread suffering. But with the coal mines closed and the railroads inactive these direful things will certainly result. In a few months the people of New England and all those living in the northern belt of the United States will imperatively need coal, but there is little or no coal to be had, and if there was, transportation is inadequate. The Lackawanna system, running through the Lackawanna region, has recently taken thirty-five heavy freight trains a day, and others in proportion. While a coal famine is not upon us, it is certainly imminent. The coal famine is conceivable suffering that would come New England without coal in the winter season, has not the time come for the people to demand drastic legislation in the matter?

SUNDAY MORNING TALK.

THE BRIGHT CLOUDS.

Ask ye of the Lord rain in the time of the latter rain; and he will make bright clouds, and give showers of rain, to every one grass in the field. Zechariah 10:1.

There is something very beautiful in the terms of this promise. The "bright clouds" or "lightnings" are the harbingers of rain, and God declares that he will make bright clouds, and give showers of rain, to every one grass in the field. Zechariah 10:1.

There is not a sense in which every living man may be an imitator of Columbus. It is not a replica, but as a model. By making explorations along certain lines, one may make important discoveries not unworthy of the great navigator. The discoveries I refer to lie within the realm of one's own personality, and this was the root idea of all of Columbus' voyages. If men would only venture more into the unknown recesses of themselves they would be a guided-sail on the sea of life.

He started out with the hope of finding a new and better route to the East Indies, but what he found was a new continent. Many a man looking into himself merely for a new path in the old world has really found a new world of which he never dreamed. We all of us have latent possibilities that are discoverable; they are calling loudly to us to go down into the deep mines of ourselves and do some hard digging; to bring the rich crude ore to the surface and prepare it for usefulness. Let us get busy.

The blessings of life would greatly increase if we put more of ourselves into the life of today. "Just for Today" is a phrase of great significance. As a cold matter of fact today is the only opportunity we have for living. The gates of the past are now closed, never again to be opened for any of us; those of the future are not yet opened for any of us who are now living. We use language very loosely when we talk about "living in the past," which is an utter absurdity. Dwelling upon the joys and sorrows of the past is nothing but the act of memory. Today with its experiences may be similar to yesterday, but it cannot be identical with yesterday. "Identical experiences" is only verbal nonsense. An experience once lived can never be relived. The future is non-existent only as it merges bit by bit into the present. If, then, the only part of life is a part of wisdom to make it loom up big in the sum total of life.

It may be that the present strikes in the coal mines and the railroad strikes are not an intentional combine to force favorable action in the form of strikers or intentionally designed to cripple the

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States up to July 1 of the current year was 187,533,000 tons. To this same date during 1921 the production, according to the figures furnished by the survey, was 187,444,000 tons. It is apparent from these figures that the production so far this year has been but \$831,000 tons behind. By conservation in the industry and careful husbandry of resources this shortage could be easily provided for. Undoubtedly it has been taken care of adequately in the past. The figures are obvious from the export figures that it has been more than offset in the curtailment of export coal.

American Exports.—According to the official figures, the bituminous coal exports of the United States during 1920 amounted to 44,410,000 tons. This large volume of exports was due to the strike in England, during which time the United States was called upon to provide the more active markets of the world.

During 1921 we exported 30,861,000 tons of bituminous coal. That also was a good export year. But taking these two years as averages, we would be doing normally export business of 18,800,000 tons every six months. Therefore, upon the basis of the past two years, our normal bituminous coal exports would amount to some 13,800,000 during the first half of the year.

Our actual coal exports for this year have been well behind the previous records. For the first five months of the year we exported 3,793,308 tons. According to reports, our exports during the first five months of 1922 have totaled 4,020,325 tons during the past six months. From this it is obvious our exports are running behind by approximately 10,000,000 tons.

If the curtailment in exports means anything, it means that we have refused to sell abroad what might be needed at home. Therefore, while our production has to date run behind approximately by 8,000,000 tons, we have sold abroad over 10,000,000 tons more than we normally do. Therefore, despite the curtailed production, the consumers of coal in the United States are being better supplied than they were a year ago, or even two years ago, by some 2,000,000 tons of coal.

Reserve Stocks.—The only speculative factor in the calculation is the reserve stocks of coal in the United States. The continuation of the strike of the coal miners, the adequacy of these stocks becomes questionable. The strike has continued three months, and prices began to advance. This very advance in price has operated to curtail the demand for coal. The reserve stocks, as it has discouraged foreign buyers buying our coal. A complete cessation of exports through higher prices would be a disaster to the coal industry.

The coal situation, however, peculiarly lends itself to speculative factors. It is not so perfectly organized as some other commodities, and even rumor and report can have a disastrous effect. From the data that are now available it would appear that the only excuse for the present level of prices is the uncertainty regarding the future. The prices do not seem to be justified by the figures of production.

Famous Literary Mysteries.

"The Prisoner of Chillon."

Situated in one of the most picturesque spots on Lake Geneva, Switzerland, is the Castle of Chillon. Had it not been for Lord Byron immortalizing the place in his long and exquisite poem, "The Prisoner of Chillon," it had it not been for the traveler, for the lake contains many other beauty spots along its borders. The castle, however, has made this place familiar to the world.

But what about Byron's "prisoner"? The historic prisoner of this castle was Francois Bonivard. When Byron wrote his poem he had very little knowledge of the real Bonivard was unknown to him. He had to make up the facts of adding to the story to bring more color into it, even if he had to garble the facts.

We were seven—who now are one—Six in youth and one in age."—The prisoner, the real prisoner, had no brother. He was alone in the castle, although the poet makes him one of six brothers who, with their father, had laid down their lives upon the shores of the lake. The prisoner, however, was not alone. He was surrounded by the walls of the castle, and he was surrounded by the walls of the castle.

Hostile to Dogs and Men.

Some time ago a prosecuting attorney received an anonymous letter asking if certain man had paid taxes on his black dog or his white dog. The letter followed:

"Sir:—In today's paper is a notice to all who own dogs to pay their taxes. Some people not only avoid paying dog taxes but do not pay taxes in full for anything they own. I own a black dog and his white dog. I have also two cars, a Dodge and a Ford. He also owns two dogs—a white one and a black one—and does he pay taxes on them? I have no objection to it up and see for yourself. Does he pay taxes on his two cars look it up and see. Does he pay even for his home he does not—he is a graffer and he is allowed to get by with it."

DOCTOR ORDERED
WOMAN OBEYED

Took Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound and is Now Well

Chicago, Illinois.—"You surely gave women one good medicine when you put Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound on the market. After I had my baby I was all run down and so nervous I kept me from gaining. My doctor did everything he could to build me up, then he ordered me to take Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound. There are many physicians who do recommend it and highly appreciate its value."

Women who are nervous, run down, and suffering from women's ailments should give this well-known root and herb medicine a trial. Mrs. Tomcheck's experience should guide you towards health.

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